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Attempt of Turkish Women to Show Their Faces in Public Meets with n Royal Rebuff-Feminine Hope Squelched.

When I was in Constantinople a few months ago, I found an odd state of affairs existing in regard to the dress of Turkish somen, notably in regard to the covering of their faces. I am referring now to Turkish women of the better class, those who belong to the more important harems, and are able to clothe themselves in the richest stuffs, From time immemorial, it has been the custom of the land, than which no law is the streets or in their calques on the Bosphorus, or in the queer bullock wagons that take them for Friday afternoon picnics on

of gauze veiling that covers everything of

Thus clad, the women went about freely

in the streets of Stamboul, driving sharp

bargains at the bazars with men of their

own race, or, crossing the Galata bridge,

made their way to Pera, the European

quarter, and went shopping on the European

plan at the Bon Marche. Sometimes they

went on foot, sometimes in carriages, and

were nearly always accompanied by a dis-

creet female slave, for already the old days

of jealous guardianship by ferocious eunuchs

It is to be presumed that this greater

freedom accorded to Turkish women came to

them as a sweet privilege and stirred in

their breasts that desire for admiration

which is strong in all daughters of Eve. Now

that European influences had permitted them

as they passed by, not only the langore

glow of their dark eyes, but the red of the

might be done away with by making the

gauze thin enough, so thin as to be almost

transparent. And the new fashion spread

ties of Constantinople were offering their

clung to the thicker yasmak of old being

And all went merrily in the Turkish cap-

ful;" but one day the sultan, strolling about

in his rose garden, passed near some Turk-

of his palace. And one of the visitors who

was exceedingly fair and knew it, instead of

least veiled with so fine a gauze that it

might as well have been nothing. And the

sultan, on investigating the matter and

learning how the new fashion was threaten-

was exceedingly fair and knew it, it both to be men's pleasure.

withdrawing modestly, and casting down her men's pleasure.

offering them practically the proposes.

The Sultan's Discovery.

those who had no beauty to reveal.

prevent such a revelation, and this obstacle to her husband.

to step from behind the heavy walls and

why should they not get that thrill of pleas- in the stern beside this woman or that

ure which comes from the homage of men, woman was there by right of proprietor-

even strangers. Why should they not, those ship or by no right at all save that which

of them who were fair, let the world see, lovers take to themselves? For it must be

lips and the smoothness of their brows, laying hands upon a woman or bidding her

and their perfect teeth? Plainly, there was show her face, since a woman's person is

only the yasmak with its white folds to sacred throughout the sultan's realm, except

from one harem to another until it came sewn in a bag at the bottom of the Bos-

to pass, a few years ago, that the real beau- phorus, for Turkish husbands do not trifle

faces to the practically unobstructed gaze of woman let the thought of danger quell

ital, with many smiles through the flimsy content to sit there all day putting henna

folds and many looks that seemed to say, on their finger nails and stuffing themselves

to some dashing Turkish officer or elegant with sweetmeats, and waiting resignedly for

European: "I am glad you think me beauti- their lord and master to favor one of them

ish women who had come to visit the women notions was working sad havoc. They did

whoever cared to look, the only women who the promptings of her heart?

borne in mind that no one in Turkey, neither

soldier nor officer of the law, would think of

No doubt the harem beauty who flirted

thus ran a certain risk; she might wake

up some morning and find herself neatly

with these matters. But when, pray, did

After about a year of the charchaff

regime the pashas and men of influence de-

cided that things were going badly in their

harems, that the women were no longer

with word or look. Rebellion was brewing

among them and the heresy of European

not even believe any longer that they were

born to be men's slaves and created to serve

men's pleasure. And the charchaff was

offering them practical immunity for very

Emancipation.

So, from one side and another, appeal was

with scimitars were in the past.

the face except the eyes.

A Virtue of Necessity.

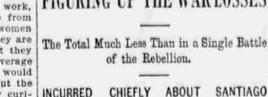
And it was exactly here that the sultan overreached himself. True, he made the women put away the alluring yasmak and hide their faces, but he could not make them (indeed, what sovereign could?) abandon the ways of coquetry. The lessons from the west had been taken all too well to heart and the fascination of conjugating the verb "to firt" had become too generally understood. So, with Oriental finesse the Constantinople women proceeded to make a virtue of necessity and to put the very weapon that had been used against themthat is, made the charchaff further their little affairs of the heart far better than the yasmak had ever done. For now nothing was easier than to elude the vigllance of any prying eye, thanks to an outer garment which made Fatima different | hands. in no respect from Negdar or Zahra or might be going about the city for purposes of her own.

If a black-shrouded figure passed through stronger, for such women to appear upon some little door and into a particular house, who could know or say whether it belonged there or in some other house? And at the holiday gatherings on the Sweet Waters of the hills of Scutari, wearing the feradji and Asia, when the whole winding stream with the yasmak, the former a sort of cape with its shading cypress trees swarmed with

At his earlier visits the chief eunuch would remain in the room while he did his work. but afterwards he would be left free from surveillance and could chat with the women as he pleased. He assured me that they are like a lot of school girls, except that they have far less instruction than the average European school girl, and that they would worry his life out with questions about the women of America. Endless is their curiosity to know how our women dress, down to the smallest detail, how they spend their time, and especially what use they make of the wonderful freedom given them by American men. Already many of them in the house wear European dress, the veils and charchaffs being put on only when they go out of doors. Many of them, too, are studying French and English, with native governesses to teach them, and are reading with a great thirst for knowledge such books in those languages as come into their

Sophia or any other charming woman who the dentist, "among these Turkish women?" "Of course there are a few," he said, "but nost of them are fat and coarse looking and altogether uninteresting. You know a Turk doesn't think a woman is beautiful unless she has a figure like a beer barrel."

"Are they intelligent?" "Some of them are very, and no doubt many would develop into fine women if they sleeves under it, the latter an arrangement caiques, in which sat laughing women, who better instruction and a decent religion. It



The Army the Greatest Sufferer-Only One American Naval Officer Killed-Casualties of the Spanish.

It is now possible to reckon up with some degree of accuracy the loss of life and limb in the 114 days' war. The double total is probably less than that of single battles in our civil war, relates the New York Times. The Spanish casualties are, of course, far greater than ours, but are difficult to estimate because of conflicting reports. first defenders of Spanish honor to fall in the war were undoubtedly killed at the bombardment of Matanzas, on April 27, the war having been declared by congress to

have commenced on April 21. Shortly after this the cruiser New York fought some Spanish cavalry at Cabanas, thirty-eight miles west of Havana, without sustaining loss, and on May 1 Dewey won his world-famous victory off Manila, after stopping for breakfast when half way through. The loss on the Spanish side-footed up 400 killed and over 600 wounded. The American casualties consisted of the wounding of six seamen.

Among the Spanish wounded were the two commanders of the Castilla and the Don Antonio de Ullon and the executive officer of the Reina Cristina. The captain, chaplain, clerk and boatswain of the Reina Cristina were killed. A few days later Dewey captured the gunboats Leyte and Callao, and the Spaniards captured the American bark Saranac.

Only American Naval Officer Killed. The Vicksburg and the cutter Morrill engaged the Santa Clara batteries off Havana on May 7 without sustaining injury. Four days later came the fight in Cardenas harbor, in which the only American naval officer to be killed in the war met his death. The cruiser Wilmington, torpedo boat Winslow and gunboat Hudson had entered the harbor to attack some Spanish gunboats. In the fight a shell burst aboard the Winslow, killing Ensign Worth Bagley and four others. The Spanish losses in Cardenas included one medical officer, three sailors, two women, three children killed; wounded

The day of this skirmish was also the day on which the cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Windom attacked some Spanish troops behind improvised breastworks at Cienfuegos. One seaman was killed and another was so badly hurt that he died later. Captain Maynard and Lieutenant Cameron Winslow, both of the Nashville, were slightly, and Robert Volts of the Nashville, Herman W. Kuchneisted, John Davis and John T. Doran of the Marblehead, and William Levery were seriously wounded. Many other Americans received trifling wounds. The Spaniards lost 300 killed and many hundreds

Sampson's bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico, an engagement satisfactory in its results, took place the next day, the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphltrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Wampatuck and Porter joining in the attack. The enemy responded with a heavy fire, killing Frank Widemark, a seaman on the New fork, and the gunner's mate on t phitrite, and wounding seven. The ships vere uninjured. The Spanish governor general reported the casualties in the town is eight killed and thirty-four wounded.

A second minor attack on Cardenas took place in which seven Spanlards were reorted wounded, and on May 31 Commolore Schley bombarded the Santiago fortifications, firing on Morro Castle, La Zocapa and Punta Gorda. Our forces were unscathed and the Spanish loss was reported leavy. On June 6 Sampson took a turn at the forts, silencing them without sustaining oss. On the Spanish side Colonel Ordonez, Captain Sanchez, Lieutenant Yrizar and Officers Perez and Garcia were wounded. An ensign and five sailors were killed and sixteen sailors wounded. One infantryman

was killed and twenty wounded. Losses in the Marine Corps. Five American ships bombarded Caimanera, in the bay of Guantanamo, on June

, and forty marines went ashore there from the Oregon three days later. Then they privates wounded. There were also some

Sampson's next bombardment of Santiago men and the wounding of an officer and a Spanish gunboat off Cienfuegos, and Solon P. Kennedy of New York was wounded. Three days later the Spanish general, Joval, was killed in a naval attack on Santiago. A gunner was killed at target practice on the

Then Shafter effected a landing in Cuband moved upon Siboney, and the army took up its share of suffering and danger. The daring and famous charge of the Rough Riders and the Tenth cavalry and the First cavalry on Sevilla Heights, near Siboney when 1,000 Americans fought twice their number, took place on June 24. The killed included Captain Allyn K. Capron, Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Sergeant Marcus D. Russell all of the Rough Riders; Captain Maximil iano, Corporal White of the Tenth cavalry, Corporal Doherty and ten privates; Major Crow, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander O. Brodie, Captain McClintock and Lieutenant Thomas of the Rough Riders and Major Bell, Captain Knox and Lieutenant Byram of the

The Texas shelled the Santiago batteries

Casualties at Santingo.

In the advance on Santiago of July 1, 2 205 enlisted men, and seventy-seven officers and 1.197 enlisted men were wounded. At cluding Cadet Boardman, accidentally shot Territory, he sought to adjust the grievthis time eighty-four enlisted men, of whom at Cape San Juan, August 10); wounded, many have since been found, were reported

The Spanish loss has been estimated at 350 killed and 160 wounded, including Admiral Cervera himself and Captain Eulate. Besides this, in the sinking of the Spanish from all hospitals. At present the Navy cruiser Reina Mercedes, Captain Acosta, five department has no sufficient data on the lent accommodations. I have several apand a lieutenant and eleveu men wounded. | conservative estimate. In the subsequent mutiny of Spanish pris-

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sachusetts, were wounded in a fight before wooded, and provided with a couple of Span-Yauco, where four Spaniards were found ish forts and a roadstead. The Philippines dead and several wounded. On August 6 have an aggregate area of 114,400 square resulted in the killing of an officer and three eight privates were wounded at Guayama. miles. We have taken thirty or forty trans-One Spaniard was killed and two wounded. ports in the course of the war. twenty men. On June 13 the Yankee fought Five men were wounded at Coamo August Three days later, at Asomanta, Lieutenant J. P. Haines, Fourth artillery, and two privates were wounded and a corporal killed.

One man was killed and an officer and fifteen men wounded near Hormigueros. In the fight at Manila July 31 the Spanish oss was estimated at 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, and we lost nine killed, nine seriusly wounded, including Captain Reinholdt Richter, and thirty-eight slightly wounded The last battle of the war, at Manila, August 13, caused a loss to the Americans

of fifteen killed and forty wounded. The last casualty in the bavy was the death of Emanuel Konlouris, a coal passer on the gunboat Bancroft, who was killed during a recent engagement with Spanish riflemen at a point of land jutting out into fortes bay.

Corporal Swanson was killed by a shell General Wilson's advance in Porto Rico. Captain Lee and Lieutenant Maines and three privates were wounded. The Spanish loss has not been reported.

Total Losses in Both Armies. General Vara del Rey of the Spanish forces was one of those killed at El Caney. General Toral declined to estimate the total Spanish losses there. It is safe to say that their loss in killed in battle on land and sea is several times our loss in dead. According to the estimate at hand, the navy assembly No. 101, comprising Arkansas, has lost: Killed, 1 officer and 18 men (in-3 officers and 40 men. The army has lost: Killed, 23 officers and 246 men; wounded, that, ordered a strike, which spread to all 87 officers and 1,356 men. Total American July 3 Chief Yeoman George H. Ellis of the loss, 24 officers and 264 men killed; 90 offi-

cers and 1,396 men wounded. The estimating of the number of American soldiers who lost their lives through sickness in the war is a more difficult mutter, because of the lack of complete reports

seamen and twenty-one marines were killed matter. As to the army, 250 deaths is a pointments awaiting me, but I do not think I shall ever fill them. I have spent my The land that Spain must add to men and life in the work with little compensation oners on the Harvard six of them were ships in her column of losses includes Cuba's and now have nothing to show for it. Orkilled and fifteen wounded. The loss with 43,319 square miles. Porto Rico contains ganized labor suffers from the presence in the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII is unknown. 3,550 square miles, and is the healthlest of its ranks of a dishonest element which

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Thrilling Scene in the Field Hospital at Guzsimus.

There is one incident of the day, writes Edward Marshall in Scribner's, which shines out in my memory above all others now as I lie in a New York hospital writing. It occurred at the field hospital, About a dozen of us were lying there. A continual chorus of means rose through the tree branches overhead. The surgeons, with hands and bared arms dripping, and clothes land, October 7, 1832. He emigrated to the literally saturated, with blood, were straining every nerve to prepare the wounded for the journey down to Siboney. Behind me machine shop in New York City. Here he lay Captain McClintock with his lower leg bones literally ground to powder. He bore his pain as gallantly as he had led his men, and that is saying much. I think Major Brodie was also there. It was a doleful group. Amputation and death stared its members in their gloomy faces.

Suddenly a voice started softly: My country, 'tls of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing." Other voices took it up:

"Land where my fathers died, Land of the Pilgrims' pride—" The quivering, quavering chorus, punctuated by groans, and made spasmodic by pain, trembled up from that little group of wounded Americans in the midst of the Cuban solitude-the pluckiest, most heartmember of the Knights of Labor. In 1886, | felt song that human beings ever sang. There was one voice that did not quite keep up with the others. It was so weak that I did not hear it until all the rest had finished wih the line,

"Let Freedom ring." Then halting, struggling, faint, it repeated

"Land-of-the-Pilgrims'-pride, Let Freedom —" The last word was a woeful cry. One nore son had died as died the fathers.

Contest the Sutro Will. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The Exam-iner says: Four heirs of the Adolph Sutro

estate have begun a contest of the will on the ground that the ex-mayor was mentally incompetent to execute a valid instrument at the date monitioned in the document. Those who challenge the probate of their father's will are Mrs. R. V. Morblo, Mrs. K. Neusbaum, Edgar Sutro and Miss Clara Sutro. Their attorneys will attack the will General Miles, after effecting his landing all the West Indies. Guam, or Cuahan, is pushes honesty to the rear. In Arkansas of California. Two of the heirs, Mrs. Dr. gratifying time of it that there were practically no American coannities. Captain on the legal grounds allowed by the statutes of California. Two of the heirs, Mrs. Dr. Emma Merritt and Charles Sutro, have not trickery, treachery and dishonest methods.

nople, when they went abroad, should wear | mak, which at least made it possible to tell

graceful swaying or waddling. Sometimes own way.

the yasmak no longer, but another garment, who was who, and was now regarded as by called a charchaff, a great shawl enveloping far the lesser of two evils. What consultathe body from head to foot with a piece at | tions and discussions went on in the big the front falling down over the face like a white Yildiz Krosque no one knows, but at last, less than a year ago, a new proclama-As the charchaff is made of satin or silk, tion was issued, which was so queerly there was no longer any possibility of the worded that it practically gave women the women gratifying their vanity; indeed, choice of dressing as they pleased, so long when you see a Turkish woman thus attired as they made some pretense of covering their you see nothing at all, no more than if a face. Which meant, of course, that even in black bag was moving by with a rather un- Turkey women were beginning to get their

the black bag carries in its arms a baby or About this time I made the acquaintance in Constantinople of an American dentist On several occasions I amused myself by who has the honor of looking after the sulsnapping pictures of these women wearing tan's teeth and in consequence has many the charchaff and one of them is herewith patients, both men and women, among the reproduced; it shows a number of Turkish | highest classes. He has spent hours in varicomen of the letter class disembarking ous harems and has thus been able to make rom a Bisphorus ferryboat, each one looks the acquaintance of many Turkish women

financee and settle down in Honolulu to

laticed windows that used to guard them, were to decide whether the amiable Turk is my opinion they are getting pretty sick of being treated as animals without souls." I have no doubt the American dentist is correct in this opinion, and these recent revolutionary happenings with the vasmak nd the charchaff are significant of other things to come-they show the way the wind is blowing.

A HAWAHAN ROMANCE.

innouncement telegraphed from San Francisco of the engagement of Dr. J. C. Thompson, surgeon on the United States steamer Mohican, now in Hawaiian waters, to Miss Alice Ah Fong of Honolulu. The lady's name indicates the curious and someimes perplexing mingling of races in those

and their society was sought by the most aristocratic in the city. One of the daughters married Captain Whiting of the United States navy; another a judge of the circuit

Honolulu, the youngest, Miss Alice, now being chosen by Dr. Thompson. All this time Ah Fong continued to support his wife and children in China. He was never Christianized and always wore his Oriental garb. It was a curious sight to see this full-blood Chinaman in his magnificent home or driving out in the family carriage with his troop of beautiful

girls and dressed as such. The departure of Ah Fong from Honolulu was as romantic as his coming. About ten years ago one of his grown-up sons in China visited his father in the islands and induced him to return to his first wife, whom he had not seen for twenty-five years. He told his Hawaiian family of his intention to go home, never to return, and made the most liberal settlement of his property upon his wife and children, so that they were almost millionaires, while Ah Fong went back to China almost as poor

practice his profession. Four Million of Gold Abourd. CHICAGO, Aug. 30 .- Word was received here today by the North American Transportation company of the arrival at Scattle of their steamer Roanoke from the Yukon with \$4,000,000 in gold dust from the Klon-dike. The Roanoke also carries a full list

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

Story of Ah Fong and His Beautiful Family of Daughters. There is a dash of romance in the brief

The history of Ah Fong, the father of Dr. Thompson's fiancee, is a most interesting one. He was a Chinaman who came from his native land to Hawaii a generation ago. either as a contract laborer or as a small merchant. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and intelligence. It is said he had left a wife and children in China. but, according to Chinese religion and custom, this was no bar to his taking a new wife in Hawaii. He married a beautiful half-caste Hawaiian girl and brought up a large family of daughters. So upright. honorable and just was Ah Fong in all his made to the sultan that the women might dealings that he won universal respect. ing Turkish notions of modesty, issued a be allowed or compelled to put aside the dis-From a plantation hand he became a proclamation that the women of Constanti- simulating charchaff and go back to the yasplanter, merchant and millionaire. On the outskirts of Honolulu he built a residence, which, with the tropical gardens surroundng it, is described as a dream of loveliness and beauty. His daughters were educated n the United States and became the most beautiful and accomplished young women of the Hawaiian metropolis. To their soft Polynesian beauty was added the brilliancy of the Orient and the piquancy and chic due to the admixture of the American blood,

> ourt, and others influential merchants of daughters, almost as white as American

> as he came. Dr. Thompson was formerly surgeon of

> the monitor Monterey, but went to Honolulu

on the collier Brutus, being transferred

there to the Mohican. Now that the war

with Spain is over, Dr. Thompson expects

to resign from the navy, marry his young

were joined by 600 more marines from the troop ship Panther, under Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, and the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin ran up the bay to fire on the Spanish earthworks. The first battle of the marines took place June 11, when Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs of Richmond. Va., Sergeant Charles H. Smith and two privates were killed. The Spanish loss is unknown. In the next two or three days' fighting, in which the marines did gallant work, Sergeant Major Henry Goode and Private Tauman were killed and five

Cuban casualties.

Yankee by an exploding shell. First cavalry were wounded and forty-six other soldiers. The Spanish lost 285 killed

and wounded. on June 22, when a six-inch shell killed Apprentice Frank E. Blakely and wounded seven seamen.

and 3 there were killed twenty-one officers, In the destruction of Cervera's fleet on

Brooklyn was the only American killed. Three were slightly wounded on the Texas.

Wholesale Hardware. Bicycles and Sporting Goods, 1918-21-28 Har-ncy street. Gihon Barrett and four men, all Sixth Mas- | piece of ground 100 miles in circuit, thickly | been prominent in its councils. This man

LABOR LEADER DYING.

The Man Who Led a Great Railroad Strike Near His End.

Martin Irons, the noted leader of the Mis-

ouri Pacific strike, is now lying ill of

typhold fever in a Little Rock hospital and

Martin Irons was born in Dundee, Scot-

United States with his parents at 14 years

of age and was placed as apprentice in a

volunteered his small means to enable sew-

ing girls to recover wages that were ille-

gally withheld. That marked the begin-

ning of what has been more than a half

subsequently worked at his trade in Car-

store, but, failing in business, again be

came a mechanic and headed a strike for

ten hours labor a day in machine shops at

Lexington, Ky. He joined the Grangers,

became master of the largest grange in the

state and established a wagon factory. He

embarked again in business without success

and returned to Kansas City and again

Removing to Sedalia, Mo., he became a

as chairman of the executive board, district

Kansas, Texas, Missouri and the Indian

ances of employes against the Missouri,

Kansas & Texas railroad, and failing in

railroad employes of the southwest, causing

misery in thousands of families and dis-

turbance of business throughout the coun-

'I am getting too old for active work in

labor movements." said he the other day

to a reporter. "I will get out of this soon,

thanks to the splendid nursing and excel-

found work as a machinist.

century's devotion to organized labor. He

Then he opened a grocery

is not expected to recover.